



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1860.

THE LATE DISASTER AT THE PEMBERTON MILLS, LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.—The late dreadful catastrophe of the falling of the Pemberton Mills, the frightful destruction of human life which accompanied it—a multitude hurried out of the world in a few moments, some crushed under the ruins and others perishing miserably in the flames which succeeded the fall of the buildings—affords a lesson which we ought not to neglect, relative to the security of buildings, and the necessity for more care and strength in their construction.

The fall of the Pemberton Mills is not one of those cases in which it can be said with any plausibility that nobody is to blame.—They were regarded as of scandalously slight construction when they were built; they stood seven years, and those who knew the defects of their construction at first, must have wondered how the walls held together so long. The jarring of the machinery within that period, has probably shaken the cement to powder, and the hour at length arrived when the material could no longer adhere.

The newspapers furnish harrowing details which confirm all the announcements previously made as to the terrible character of the disaster and the frightful destruction of life by which it was accompanied. The most vivid imagination can picture nothing more shocking than the sudden fall of the building upon the hundreds of unsuspecting operatives, the shrieks and cries of the crushed and wounded men and women, and the rapid advance of the flames which drove away their deliverers and left them to the lingering tortures of a most painful death. Those who were at the scene of the calamity through the night, say that language utterly fails to convey an adequate idea of the melancholy spectacle the ruins presented. Conversations were carried on with many of the victims, and refreshments were passed to some of them by their anxious friends, hoping that they would survive until they could be extricated. It is thought that fire was communicated to the cotton materials by parties removing the light from their lanterns, and holding it at arms length in the ruins, in searching for missing friends and relatives.

To read a narration of the terrible particulars of this sad event, is to feel the blood. Who can describe the awful sufferings of the victims, the anxiety and anguish of those having friends in the building, and the wide-spread desolation this disaster has occasioned. It was one of the most frightful and distressing records we have ever been called upon to chronicle. Never has there occurred an accident upon land so frightful in all its details, or resulting in such wholesale loss of life.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Thursday, as detailed in yesterday's Gazette, will further provoke the "mirth and laughter" of all those disposed to make fun of the unorganized House. It seems that the "dropping of the pistol," which caused so much excitement, was accidental. Mr. Haskins' own account of the matter, in his explanation, was as follows:—

"Mr. Haskins made a personal explanation as to his having a pistol in his possession, which he said had accidentally fallen to the floor while he was speaking. No one regretted the occurrence more than he did. He lived in a rather disorderly part of the city, known as English Hill, and only happened to have it with him because he was out last night till past 12 o'clock. No one who knew him would believe him capable of using a pistol, or other arm, in any but an honorable way. He had never seen the necessity of carrying arms until he came to Washington, but he had learned that there were occasions when every gentleman was armed. He did not carry the pistol for the purpose of using it in this hall—God forbid!—but for protection from assault in this sometimes violent capital. He hoped the first thing they did after the organization, would be to pledge every member, on his honor, to bring no weapon into the hall [Voices.—Why not now?] Mr. Haskins would go for it even now. He would not draw a pistol in this House, unless he were unjustly assailed."

It is said that two-thirds of the Members of the House go up to the Capitol every day, carrying concealed weapons. In this view of the case, the good humored remarks of Mr. Davidson, of La., that hereafter he would bring with him "a double-barreled shot gun," seems to have had wit and sense. "A double-barreled shot gun," borne openly, in the face of day, is far better, and more commendable, than revolvers and bowie-knives carried under cloaks and coats, or concealed in the linings of waistcoats and pantaloons.

A recent paragraph mentioned the sudden death at Haverhill (Mass.) of Mr. William Sawyer and his wife. The evidence before the Coroner's Inquest shows that they went to bed in perfect health at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and were found dead the next morning. The presence of gas was detected by those who first entered the room, and when resuscitation was attempted by Drs. Smith and Chase, through artificial respiration, the odor from the lungs of both was strongly impregnated with coal gas. A register had just been put into the house, and it is probable that the entire gas of the furnace came into the room. No doubt is entertained that they were suffocated by the gas.

The Petersburg Intelligencer says that Gov. Letcher's recommendation for a National Convention to revise the Constitution, is opposed by several prominent Democrats in that section of the State.

Our exchanges from New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and other cities, are gradually thawing out, and coming to hand, "not like single spies, but in battalions."

The Democratic Convention of Indiana, have, by a large majority, instructed their Delegates to vote for Judge Douglas, in the Charleston Convention.

During the past year the Smithsonian Institution, through its extended system of meteorological observations, has been enabled to make some very curious investigations, respecting the three memorable cold days of January, 1859. It was found that the cold of the three days above mentioned, swept progressively over the country like a wave, coming down from the Arctic regions, and first entering the territory of the United States at the extreme Northwest, among the Rocky Mountains. It was experienced at Utah some three days before it reached the banks of the Northern Mississippi, and was heralded by telegraph at Minnesota some two days before it reached Washington. At Buffalo it was some hours in advance of Boston, and was felt last on the Atlantic coast, where it appears to have disappeared. This cold wave also swept South in a most remarkable manner, and progressively appeared in Florida and other Southern states, and Mexico; and the last pulsations, as it died away in this direction, were experienced in Central America, and among the West India Islands. Taken all in all, it was one of the most remarkable meteorological phenomena ever noticed, and the facts collected, seem to prove that the originating impulse came from the extreme Northwestern portions of the American continent.

A New York letter in the National Intelligencer says:—"The misapplication of philanthropy, is a striking characteristic of the day. Men seem to be ever intent on discovering some distant object claiming their benevolence. One set look abroad to find Greeks and Pagans to clothe and convert.—Another take charge of the conscience of their Southern neighbors, and are sorely exercised because of the existence of slavery.—Who would believe that these worthy people overlook the crowd of paupers who infest every highway and byway of the great Empire State? Look for a moment at the returns of the Secretary of State of New York for the year 1858. He states that the whole number of paupers relieved that year amounted to 261,153, and that there were 53,948 inmates of the poor-house. This result shows the extraordinary fact that, of the whole population of the State of New York, in 1858 there was one in every sixty-four an inmate of an almshouse, and one in every thirteen and a half, so needy as to require alms at the hands of the Government."

According to the Report of the Treasurer for the Post Office Department, the amount of postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold by the postmasters during the fiscal year, was \$6,153,145.90; of which there were used and cancelled \$5,741,140.97; leaving in possession of purchasers, \$411,994.93 surplus commissions accrued on the deducting the maximum compensation of the postmasters and necessary incidental expenses at Washington, \$4,706.32; Norfolk, Va., \$125.75; Wilmington, Del., \$2,865.64; Richmond, Va., \$643.28; Petersburg, Va., \$298.48.

Thomas H. Catlett, of Tennessee, in a card published in the National Intelligencer, earnestly requests all ministers of the gospel throughout the length and breadth of the land to unite with him, at or near noon of each day, (the hour for Congress to meet), and pray to the God of the founders and framers of this Republic, that He would mercifully interpose his strong arm of power, and save our beloved country from the anarchy and confusion that now threatens us; and that they will read his card to their congregations, and request them to do likewise.

Richard Raelif, "John Brown's Secretary of State," is on his way from Austin, Texas, to Washington, in charge of the office of the Senate, sent for him.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION.—On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Gen. Talliferro resumed the chair. Soon after calling the body to order, a proposition was made and carried to take a recess until 11 o'clock, to enable the members to visit the Armory, and witness the trial of Sharp's rifle and musket, and marched in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, to partake of a collation prepared for them by the officers of Richmond.

SMALL POX.—The Lexington Valley Star says:—"Since our last issue, no new cases have occurred within our corporate limits.—We have heard of one new case, a colored girl, about one mile beyond the corporate limits. All the cases within the corporate limits are reported as recovering. A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican says:—"The small pox, has made its appearance on the Central Railroad in Alleghany county. All the houses where the disease has made its appearance have been quarantined."

The Postoffice Department has ordered a temporary contract, until the 30th of June next, with Mr. Charles F. Fadel, of Leesburg, Va., for the mail service between Washington city and Winchester, Va., 70 miles, three times a week, with certainty, celerity and security. This arrangement is rendered indispensable by the abandonment of the route by contractors.

The Hon. Mr. Meminger, the Commissioner appointed by the State of South Carolina to the State of Virginia, arrived in Richmond, by the Southern train, on Thursday night, and was accommodated at the Exchange Hotel, by the joint committee designated by the two Houses of the General Assembly to receive him.

The Legislature has authorized a special term of the Circuit Court for the County of Jefferson. Judge Parker has directed notice to be given that the term will be commenced on the first day of February next. It is understood that Stephens and Hazlett, two of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, will then be tried.

An examining Court, for the trial of Jackson Garrison, charged with killing Dennis Tomay, on Christmas eve, near Harrisonburg, was held on Thursday of last week. After hearing the testimony, the Court decided, without argument of counsel, that the killing was in self-defence, and accordingly acquitted the prisoner.

The Democrats of Prince William County, are requested to assemble on Monday, the 6th day of February, that being Court-day, at Brentsville, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which is to meet in Richmond on the 10th day of February next.

The January term of the County court of Fairfax county, will commence on Monday. The following Justices will constitute the Court: J. C. Gunnell, P. J.; R. J. Nevitt, Alfred Leigh and Tenley S. Swink, Associates.

The Rockingham Register says.—Confined at this time in our county jail, are father and daughter for the crime of theft! We can scarcely imagine anything more revolting than this case.

The pilot laws of the State are now the subject of discussion in Richmond.

## News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Senate will, no doubt, next week confirm the nomination of Mr. Faulkner for the French mission. The nomination was expected, and the selection is generally approved, though Mr. Dix, Judge Roosevelt and Mr. John Van Buren were each very strongly urged upon the President by influential friends for the post.

The proper mode of rating music with postage, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece: one cent for each piece, not exceeding three ounces in weight. When a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

A son of Wm. Nicholson, of Lafayette, Ind., aged seventeen, on the night before Christmas, got up in his sleep, saddled a horse, and rode some distance from the house before he awoke. He was then so bewildered that he was unable to retrace his steps, and when found was so benumbed with cold that he lived but a short time. He had before given evidences of somnambulism.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of W. T. Wright, of Maryland, consul to Santos; Y. L. Gouverneur, of Maryland, consul to Foochoo; J. J. Barclay, of Virginia, consul to Cyprus; H. Martin, of Delaware, consul to Matanzas, and W. F. Presson, as collector at Yorktown, Va.

The people of the United States, either individually or by associations, are respectfully requested to take up collections throughout the Union on the 22d February next, in aid of the Washington National Monument, now being erected in Washington.

It is stated that Mayor Wood, of New York, will go to Charleston to attend the Democratic National Convention, with a large body of partisans, in addition to his delegates, in a special steamer provided by George Law.

As it has been stated, to the prejudice of Secretary Toucey, that scarcely any United States vessels are sent to Norfolk, it is but just to say that not less than sixteen have been fitted or repaired there within the past year.

The Anti-Slavery Convention, under the auspices of Mr. Pillsbury, Miss Anthony and others, is in progress at Buffalo. Among the ideas ventilated by these fanatics, is the following:—Slaveholders have no right to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness.

A bill abolishing slavery in Nebraska has passed the Territorial Legislature, but it was expected Governor Black would veto it. A bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention has also passed the House.

Some of the Republicans think the meeting of their National Convention at Chicago in June, is set for too distant a period. They think it important to have their standard-bearer in the field at an earlier day.

Mr. Annan, of Downfield, N. Y., has succeeded in taking the honey from beehives by the use of chloroform, whereby the bees were removed to another hive without any injury.

The Legislature of Texas has passed an "An act for the protection of the frontier" from the Indian tribes who inhabit the unsettled portions of the State and adjacent districts.

Fourteen Northern Representatives voted for Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., on the 28th ballot for Speaker of the House, and had the Democrats generally voted for him on that ballot, he would have been elected.

The New York money market is still very stringent. Call loans bring seven per cent., and four months' paper commands eight to nine per cent.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has affirmed the constitutionality of county, town, and city bonds issued in aid of railroads in that State.

The office of the Herald, at Brunswick, Georgia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Loss \$6,000 to \$7,000.

The cold weather in England has led to much frolic and skating on the ponds and streams.

## Large Importation of Hand Organs.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.

(From the New Orleans Pionyeer, Jan. 4.)

A ship which arrived the other day from Havre had a large number of steege passengers, mostly from the Rhine and among them, as part of their effects, was a goodly number of hand organs. The voyage was of nearly two months' duration, and was beset by storms, gales, and fair winds. Whenever the weather and the sea admitted of it, the steege passengers flocked on deck; and true to their German instincts, got up waltzes, polkas and mazurkas, the music being furnished by the various organs in turn.

One day, when the ship was near the mouth of the Mississippi, the solitary cabin passenger on board became struck by the large number of hand organs; it seemed strange that so many instruments on the kind should have accidentally got together on one vessel.

On enquiring, it was ascertained that some wag of an American, last summer, passing through various villages in Alsace and other French localities near the Rhine, had informed some of the good people, who, he found, were intending to emigrate to America in the fall, that in the highest social circles, in the city and country, in the Northern, Southern and Western States, the favorite musical instrument was the hand organ.

Doubtless the traveller had suffered tortures at some epoch of his life, from some broken down, harsh, dissonant organ, and he has thus sought to revenge himself. His trick resulted in the simple Alsatians going into a hand organ speculation. We sympathize with the speculators; we admire the traveller's boldness and humor; we wonder what will become of those organs.

Patrick Maude, convicted of the murder of his sister, Mary Turbutt, in Newark, N. J., on the evening of the 28th of May last, for a cause known only to the husband of the unfortunate woman, was executed in this city on Thursday forenoon. On the scaffold he made a speech, alleging that the priests, lawyers and doctors had been the means of bringing about his death by witchcraft, and a prayer invoking Divine vengeance upon his persecutors. He had escaped from an insane asylum, just before committing the murder.

A CARD.—Those of our customers who have accounts with us, have, within the past two weeks, been served with their bills in detail. It is of course regretted that our object in sending them was to have them settled, either by cash or by note, as agreed on at the time of sale. We would rather avoid the necessity of again waiting on those who have not yet settled, and would esteem it a favor if all will speedily call and settle in their settlements. CLAGETT & DODSON.

Washington, Jan 10.—606  
HOME-MADE CLOTHS.—Just received another lot of those desirable CLOTHS, for Overcoats and Pants. [Jan 6] BRYAN & ADAMS.

Hiring Day, at "West End," Alexandria, Va. Correspondence of the Boston Post.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., JAN. 5.—Monday last, New Year's Day, was hiring day throughout the broad domain of the Old Dominion, and as social visiting, being a Northern custom and innovation is generally tabooed—I determined to accept a polite invitation to accompany a friend in a sleigh.—(An anticipation of the Governor and his "Inexpressible") division of the Union, we have made a contract with the clerk of the weather, by which we prevent you Northerners from monopolizing the snow!—drawn by a spanking pair of blacks, with bells, to West End, a suburb, the hiring ground of Alexandria.

West End is a straggling village, running along the Mount Vernon road—a quiet village, generally; notable only for the punches which are there concealed by the bon Oncle Sam, and as the place through which visitors to the "Triangle" must necessarily pass; but on New Year's Day, West End is "waked up"—it becomes an institution. There I saw congregated all the hiring hands in the adjacent country: men, women and children, mechanics, field hands, dining room servants, cooks, and house servants, of every color, from the Octogenarian Non-Bourgeois!—to the real woolly-headed Congo; all decked out in their new suits of full cloths and linsey woolseys!—(for in the bond which each hirer gives the owner, is stipulated, besides good treatment and full fare, two suits of clothes for the slave, one of which is given at the end of the year)—eating, drinking, fiddling and dancing; all their own masters, so far as having the privilege of selecting their homes for the next year goes—and consequently, as airy and high-sound as possible when consulted with reference to that—and all as lively and noisy as blackbirds, though the whole party had been on a general and continued spree since Christmas Eve, the commencement of the holidays.

As I was a free man, I could go through such a "bout and brou" the theory embodied in Carpenter's Prize Essay would be completely flummoxed, and he would be a living contradiction to the asserted toxicological effects of strichnia.—Commingle with these happy, greasy looking scions of Ham, I saw the anxious and care-worn faces of the hirers, the contractor seeking his complement of force, the small farmer endeavoring, with all his logic, to beat into the heads of three or four able-bodied fellows the fact, that with their help only he could cultivate his small fields; the citizen of the town hunting his porter, or house servant, and the spinster or childless widow looking for a girl "between ten and twelve to raise."

Men hired at from \$75 to \$100; women from \$50 to \$75; girls from \$25 to \$50. These were the hiring rates last Monday, which would have struck some of you Northerners with surprise, and that was the air of perfect content depicted on the countenances of the slaves; yet it was not at all strange, for, being incapable of ambitious aspirations—notwithstanding what your Fraternity Lecturers tell you about Toussaint's Louverture to the contrary—a negro enjoys a mundane heaven, if he has a plenty to eat and drink, and is not worked hard. If some of the preacher members of your "Meddle with other people's business Society" had have seen the happy, well-fed and well-clothed negroes that day, they would, if their brains had not been cooked too brown, have found "Othello's occupation gone," and would have returned to Boston to preach Christ, and not John Brown.

At the West End, I saw a crowd of free men, all slaves had found masters, and of the masters, servants, and West End, relieved of its foreign population, resumed its usual quiet appearance, and will remain quiet until next New Year's Day.

## Sectional Contests.

The Louisville Journal remarks that sectional Presidential contests are to be deprecated, but there have been two precedents when sectional feeling ran even higher than it does now. In 1796, the election, at the close of Washington's term, was extremely bitter, and John Adams secured his four electoral votes out of the Potomac, and those were from personal friends, his four Revolutionary associates. The canvass was the North against the South, Adams receiving nearly the united strength of the former, and Jefferson of the latter. This was before the amendment to the Constitution, when the highest candidate was declared President, and the next highest Vice President. Mr. Jefferson, presiding over the Senate from 1796 to 1800, gathered around him the nucleus of the Republican party, which, in 1800, adopted him as its candidate, when he was elected by Geo. Washington, and therefore when he delivered his Farewell Address in September, 1796, nearly three-fourths of its paternal advice was devoted to exhortation to unity; to frowning down efforts to alienate one section from another or enfeeble the sacred union ties; to the careful guarding and preserving of the whole Union; the reciprocal dependence of the North, South, East, and West upon each other; to the avoidance of parties characterized by geographical discrimination; to cheerful obedience to the laws; and to keeping down the baneful effects of party spirit.

The bill providing for arming the State, came up for consideration, when Mr. Cowan offered the following substitute for it:—"That the Governor be authorized and directed to purchase arms, equipment and munitions as may be required for the proper arming and defence of the State, provided that not more than \$200,000 shall be expended in the purchase of such arms, &c., to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Governor to invest such portions as may be necessary, in providing places in different portions of the State for the safe-keeping of such arms, &c., when purchased."

The order of the day, bills for the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the Virginia Central Railroad, were postponed till Friday, at one o'clock, in order to consider the subject of arming the State. Mr. Ball preferred the substitute to the bill. He doubted the expediency of re-establishing the army.

Mr. Watson, of A., offered an amendment to the substitute, providing for altering, remodeling, repairing, &c., the arms of the State now on hand.

Mr. Bentley, of Loudoun, would vote all required to enable the State to preserve her honor intact, but thought \$300,000 extravagant for an army. He did not believe that the days of the Union were numbered. Mr. Kemper thought that the time for speech-making had passed. He favored the making of our own arms. No abuse of them would be permitted.

The substitute was lost—ayes 27, noes 108. The original bill was then taken up.

The main question, on the passage of the bill, was then put, and resulted in ayes 133, noes 2.

The noes were Messrs. Porter, of Brooke and Hancock, and Richardson, of Ohio.

## Advertising.

Discontinuing to advertise, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, is like taking down one's sign. It is a sort of intimation of retirement from business, and the public treat it as such. Or they may regard it as evidence that something has gone wrong, which requires privacy for investigation. Whatever construction may be put upon it, the result is disastrous. Now we advise all our readers who may have come out of their holes, to put up their signs once more, and to advertise in as many papers as they did in the best times. While business creates advertising, it equally true that advertising creates business. It creates a talk and a stir in business circles and reminds people that they have no right to be leading drones' lives, even though the times be dull. And even in the worst of times, advertising always pays well, and the more of it there is, the greater will be the circulation of money, and the sooner will be restored a condition of prosperity.

WHITE POINT FISHERY FOR RENT OR LEASE, AND FISHING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—The subscriber offers for rent annually, or lease for a term of five years, WHITE POINT FISHERY, on the Potomac River, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia. A rare opportunity is offered to any person wishing to engage in fishing. This FISHERY is so well known, that a recommendation is deemed unnecessary—suffice to say, that it is one of the best fishing grounds in the State, and perhaps the most certain of success, never having failed for thirty years or more to make money, and some seasons better, before last season, which was a general failure, however, have made something last season, had I not purchased a larger boat than was necessary.

I also offer for sale at a reduced price, the entire OUTFIT for the above named FISHERY, including 11,000 fathoms SEINE, necessary hauling ROPE, BOATS, &c., all of which are in first-rate order. THE SEINE will not require any addition for two or three years to come, having purchased last season upwards of 400 fathoms new Seine, which was more than I could use; also 10 coils new LINE and HAULING ROPE, also offer for sale, 1000 lbs. of lead, and a lot of Salt. Should I not sell my OUTFIT, I will lease it with the FISHERY, on liberal terms. I would fish my shore myself, in preference to renting, if I understood the business, but having had little experience in the business, I prefer renting.

For terms, which shall be liberal, apply to the subscriber, at Oak Grove P. O., Westmoreland County, Va. HENRY B. GOULDMAN.

Westmoreland county, Jan 10—601m

NOTICE.—I have determined to sell off (for cash only) my entire stock of DRY, FANCY, and MILLINERY GOODS, at cost.—(Delaware, Delaine, Peits, French and English Merinoes, Flannels, Cassinets, Black and Grey Cloths for Cloaks, also, Shawls, Cloaks, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Cottons, &c. LEWIS BAAR, Jan 10

NOTICE.—The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of Alexander Arnold, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, that prompt payment will be required; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated. WM. ARNOLD, Jan 11—24w1m Adm'r. of A. Arnold, deceased.

LADIES' DRESS SILKS, and Double Skirt Robes, De Laines, and other Dress Goods, will be sold less than cost, at Jan 10 S. & W. MEYENBERG'S.

## VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Thursday, the following bills were reported: Authorizing the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company to extend their road from the town of Winchester to connect with the Manassas Gap Railroad, or near the town of Strasburg; authorizing the consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Northwestern Virginia Railroad Companies; incorporating the Lynchburg Locomotive and Manufacturing Company.

Bills were passed by the Senate amending the 28th and 29th sections of chapter 176 of the Code of Virginia, concerning the taking of depositions; and incorporating the Vaucluse Gold Mining Company, in the county of Orange.

The following resolutions of enquiry were adopted: Of reporting a bill giving the stockholders of the branches of the State Banks at which they receive their dividends, the right to appoint their directors, which are to be confirmed by the stockholders in general meeting.

The bill providing means for defraying expenses incurred by the Executive, for the defence of the state, and for the purchase of arms and munitions, came up for consideration, having been returned from the House with its objections to certain Senate amendments. The Senate, after a long debate, refused to withdraw its amendments, and Mr. Thomas, of F., was directed to inform the House.

In the House of Delegates, the bill providing for the liquidation of certain expenses incurred by the Executive in suppressing the raid of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, having been returned from the Senate, with its disagreements to certain amendments of the House—Mr. Duckwall moved that the House insist on its amendments, while he disclaimed any want of courtesy on the part of the House in so doing. Mr. Robertson, of Richmond, seconded the motion, and the question being put, the House resolved to insist.

The following bills were reported:—Amending and re-enacting the act concerning Commissioners in Chancery; authorizing the construction of an armory in Albemarle; authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine the Lunatic Asylum; incorporating the Planters' Bank of Farmville; incorporating the Bank of Grafton. The petition of T. D. Fendall was referred to the Committee of Courts of Justice.

Resolutions were adopted enquiring into the expediency of amending the act regulating Courts of Appeals.

Of giving the trustees of Falmouth, the power of Justices of the Peace, of repealing the law requiring Commissioners of the Revenue to enrol the militia.

Of making the penalty death, for attempting to run off slaves.

Of changing the law in reference to landlords and tenants.

Of requiring when real estate is sold for taxes, that the purchaser shall give notice in writing.

Authorizing an appropriation to Edge Hill Academy in Loudoun.

Of making an appropriation to Leesburg Academy in Loudoun.

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Discontinuing to advertise, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, is like taking down one's sign. It is a sort of intimation of retirement from business, and the public treat it as such. Or they may regard it as evidence that something has gone wrong, which requires privacy for investigation. Whatever construction may be put upon it, the result is disastrous. Now we advise all our readers who may have come out of their holes, to put up their signs once more, and to advertise in as many papers as they did in the best times. While business creates advertising, it equally true that advertising creates business. It creates a talk and a stir in business circles and reminds people that they have no right to be leading drones' lives, even though the times be dull. And even in the worst of times, advertising always pays well, and the more of it there is, the greater will be the circulation of money, and the sooner will be restored a condition of prosperity.

WHITE POINT FISHERY FOR RENT OR LEASE, AND FISHING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—The subscriber offers for rent annually, or lease for a term of five years, WHITE POINT FISHERY, on the Potomac River, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia. A rare opportunity is offered to any person wishing to engage in fishing. This FISHERY is so well known, that a recommendation is deemed unnecessary—suffice to say, that it is one of the best fishing grounds in the State, and perhaps the most certain of success, never having failed for thirty years or more to make money, and some seasons better, before last season, which was a general failure, however, have made something last season, had I not purchased a larger boat than was necessary.

I also offer for sale at a reduced price, the entire OUTFIT for the above named FISHERY, including 11,000 fathoms SEINE, necessary hauling ROPE, BOATS, &c., all of which are in first-rate order. THE SEINE will not require any addition for two or three years to come, having purchased last season upwards of 400 fathoms new Seine, which was more than I could use; also 10 coils new LINE and HAULING ROPE, also offer for sale, 1000 lbs. of lead, and a lot of Salt. Should I not sell my OUTFIT, I will lease it with the FISHERY, on liberal terms. I would fish my shore myself, in preference to renting, if I understood the business, but having had little experience in the business, I prefer renting.

For terms, which shall be liberal, apply to the subscriber, at Oak Grove P. O., Westmoreland County, Va. HENRY B. GOULDMAN.

Westmoreland county, Jan 10—601m

NOTICE.—The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of Alexander Arnold, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, that prompt payment will be required; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated. WM. ARNOLD, Jan 11—24w1m Adm'r. of A. Arnold, deceased.

LADIES' DRESS SILKS, and Double Skirt Robes, De Laines, and other Dress Goods, will be sold less than cost, at Jan 10 S. & W. MEYENBERG'S.

## COMMUNICATED.

"ALEXANDRIA AND THE THROUGH ROUTE."—It is a favorite plan with some writers and speakers, to aim to